

Surface-modified zinc oxides

The invention relates to surface-modified zinc oxides, a process for their preparation and their use.

One portion of the solar spectrum comprises wavelengths of electromagnetic energy which range between about 290 and 3,000 nm. This range may be divided into different regions, namely:

1. the ultraviolet region (290-400 nm)
2. the visible region (400-760 nm) and
3. the near-infrared region (> 760 nm).

The ultraviolet region has, moreover, been arbitrarily divided into three bands, referred to as the UVA, UVB and UVC bands.

The UVB band extends from 290 to 320 nm. It is the principal cause of the sunburn reaction and it is also the most effective in stimulating the tanning reaction in the skin. UVC radiation (200-290 nm) from the sun does not reach the surface of the earth, although one can encounter radiation in this range from artificial sources such as germicidal lamps and high and low pressure mercury arc lamps. For purposes of the present invention however, protection against UVC radiation is generally not a major concern, i.e., in contrast to the dangers posed by UVA and UVB radiation, The UVA band, which extends from 320-400 nm, can also cause the tanning reaction. UVA radiation can also cause sunburns, but its capacity to do so is less than that of UVB radiation.

The amount of UVA radiation exposure, however, is increasing. This is due to the fact that most sunscreens effectively block only UVB radiation. As stated above, UVB radiation is more capable than UVA radiation of causing the tanning and burning reactions. Therefore, if one is using a sunscreen that blocks UVB radiation he/she will

tend to stay in the sun for an extended period of time because the immediate effects of the sun tan/burn are not evident. The problem is that UVA is still penetrating the skin and although it is not causing any immediately
5 obvious effects, it is causing long term damage. In recent years, it has been well documented that UVA radiation, like UVB radiation, is harmful to the skin. In fact, current data reveal that solar radiation containing these wavelengths is the chief cause of skin cancer, which
10 presently accounts for 30-40 % of all new cancers each year. In the United States alone, 500,000 new cases of skin cancer will be reported this year and the number is expected to keep rising in the future. UVA radiation has been shown to promote skin cancer by inhibiting enzymes
15 that repair cells damaged by UVB radiation. UVA radiation also penetrates more deeply into the skin than UVB radiation and causes changes in blood vessels and premature aging of the skin, thus adding to the damage produced by UVB rays (see, e.g., Hurwitz, Sidney, „The Sun
20 and Sunscreen Protection: Recommendations for Children“ Dermatol. Surg. Oncol; 14:6 (June 1988) P 657).

The goal of any sunscreen should thus be to protect the user from both UVA and UVB radiation with a minimum of side effects. This end has not been adequately achieved
25 with the use of presently available sunscreen products.

Sunscreen products can be grouped into two broad categories, i.e.,

1. topical sunscreens and
2. oral sunscreens.

30 The present invention focuses upon the topical sunscreens, which can be further differentiated into two subcategories, namely

1. chemical sunscreens and
2. physical sunscreens.

Chemical sunscreens contain from about 3 to about 26 % of one or more UV-absorbing chemicals. When applied to the surface of the skin as a thin film, i.e., about 10-15 μm in thickness, these chemicals act as a filler to diminish the penetration of UV radiation to the cells of the epidermis.

These sunscreens are typically applied in a cream, oil, lotion, alcohol or gel vehicle and they are usually colorless, because they do not contain any visibly light-absorbing chemicals.

The most widely-used chemical sunscreens contain, for example, para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), PABA esters (glyceryl PABA), amyldimethyl PABA and octyldimethyl PABA), benzophenones (oxybenzone and sulisobenzene), cinnamates (octylmethoxy cinnamate and cinoxate), salicylates (homomethyl salicylate) and anthranilates.

To date, more than twenty-one such chemicals have been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration as „safe and effective“ agents in protecting skin against sunburn (see, e.g., Pathak, Madhu, „Sunscreens: Topical and Systemic Approaches for Protection of Human Skin Against Harmful Effects of Solar Radiation“, Continuing Medical Education Series, J. Am. Acad. Dermat., 7:3 (September 1982) p. 285, 291).

Questions have recently been raised, however, by the medical profession as to whether the chemical components of these sunscreens are indeed inert and further, whether repeated use of such sunscreens can result in significant transdermal absorption of these chemicals. Because chemical sunscreens are applied topically in relatively high concentrations (i.e., up to 26 %), contact and photocontact sensitization can occur, as well as hypersensitivity, i.e., photoallergic reactions (see Drumgoole et al., „Sunscreening Agent Intolerance:

Contact and Photocontact Sensitization and Contact
Urticaria" J. Am. Acad. Dermatol., 1990:22, p. 1068).

Physical sunscreens, on the other hand, comprise particles
of a relatively physiologically inert sunblock, i.e., UV-
5 absorbing, compound typically suspended in a cream or
lotion. Materials frequently utilized for this purpose
include kaolin, talc and two metal oxides, i.e., titanium
dioxide and zinc oxide. The latter two compounds are not
associated with the inflammatory reactions noted above.

10 The physical sunscreen products are, however, typically
messy and occlusive. Moreover, they additionally form a
visible, colored (e.g., white) layer on the surface of the
skin, which is cosmetically unacceptable to many that are
in need of sunscreen protection. This causes many such
15 individuals to forego the use of these products. The color
of these compositions is attributable to the optical
properties of the particles from which these materials are
formed. These properties are at least partially dependent
upon the size of these particles, which typically have a
20 fairly "standard" range of diameters, measured in tenths
of a micron (i.e., about greater than about 0,7-0,7 μ).

In addition, presently available physical sunscreens are
not easily washed off of the user's body. Instead, they
typically melt off with the heat of the sun, thus
25 incidentally staining or otherwise discoloring the user's
clothing. Moreover, because they are applied as relatively
thick films (20-50 μ m), use of these products may also
promote undesirable skin conditions, including miliaria, a
skin disease caused by an inflammation of the sweat
30 glands, and folliculitis, an inflammation of the hair
follicle. As such, these physical sunscreen products are
deemed cosmetically unacceptable by a large class of image
conscious persons, which primarily includes young people.
Unfortunately, this same group is the exact population
35 that needs solar protection the most.

It has stated that proper use of sunscreens prior to the age of 18 would prevent 80 % of skin cancers (see e.g., Taylor et al., „Photoaging/Photodamage and Photoprotection“ 22 J. Am. Acad. Dermatol., 9 (1990).

- 5 In one variant of the „typical“ prior art physical sunblocks described above, certain commercial sunscreen products containing titanium dioxide are made with what is known as „micronized“ or „large surface area“ particles of the metal oxide.
- 10 It should be noted here that the term „micronized“ does not denote a specific particle size. Rather, the term is only used to describe small particles having a large surface area. The titanium dioxide particles utilized in these sunblock products have a diameter an order of
- 15 magnitude smaller (i.e., measuring about 0,01 μ) than the „standard“ sized particles (measuring about greater than about 0,7-0,9 μ) described above.

One drawback to the use of this material, however, is that titanium dioxide absorbs neither as much UV-radiation nor

20 transmits as much visible radiation as, for example, zinc oxide, which is utilized by applicants in the present invention (see, e.g., Brown, Harvey E., Zinc Oxide: Properties and Applicants, pp. 11-12, FIG. 2-4 (1976)). Thus, although the use of micronized titanium dioxide

25 particles does render the resultant product smoother and less occlusive, it does not obviate the main drawback faced with the use of this material, i.e., its comparatively lower effectiveness (in contrast to ZnO) as a sunblock agent.

30 Titanium dioxide-based products are also more opaque than those formed with the zinc oxide of the present invention, which is due to the fact that the crystalline structure of the titanium dioxide material renders it only partially transparent to visible wavelengths of light and thus not

35 generally as acceptable for cosmetic use.

Although it has been known to form micronized particles of zinc oxide for very specialized uses in the rubber industry, these particles contain substantial quantities (i.e., greater than about 200 ppm) of trace metals such as lead, mercury, arsenic and cadmium. The potential dangers to human health caused by exposure to these materials is well documented.

Thus, such zinc oxide particles containing these levels of trace metals are not acceptable for topical application to human skin.

Greater public awareness of the harmful effects of exposure to excessive solar radiation has therefore resulted in an increased use of sunscreen products by the public, coupled with a call for improved sunscreen materials free of the drawbacks described above by those whose livelihood and/or leisure activities cause them to be exposed to any substantial amounts of solar radiation.

To avoid these problems a topical formulation for shielding skin from ultraviolet radiation is known which comprises:

- a substantially colorless dermatologically acceptable liquid carrier;
- micronized particles of zinc oxide, said particles having an average particle diameter of less than about 0,2 microns and containing:

lead	< 20 ppm;
arsenic	< 3 ppm;
cadmium	< 15 ppm; and
mercury	< 1 ppm

said particles being substantially uniformly dispersed in said substantially colorless dermatologically acceptable liquid carrier to form a substantially visibly transparent topical sunblock formulation, said particles being

dispersed in said carrier in an amount effective to shield skin over which said substantially visibly transparent topical sunblock formulation is applied from hazardous effects of UVA and UVB radiation.

- 5 Zinc oxide is a reactive material which exhibits a wide range of reactivity with alkaline as well as acidic solutions, liquids and gases. In some applications the reactive nature of the zinc oxide is desirable, for example in paint applications, the reactivity of the
- 10 pigment results in adhesion into the polymer film. In many applications, it is highly desirable to have zinc oxide in a non-reactive form, that is to eliminate, or make unavailable, the active sites present on the molecule.

- Harvey Brown in his book Zinc Oxide Properties and
- 15 Applications (International Lead Zinc Research Organization) states zinc oxide displays a high degree of reactivity in water with a wide range of materials, including acids, acid salts, and alkaline materials. Many of the resulting compounds are complex structures because
- 20 of the variety of species furnished by zinc oxide in aqueous solution. Brown goes on to state that zinc oxychloride, zinc phosphates, zinc silicates, and a variety of other materials can be formed in aqueous media.

- One measure of the availability of reactive groups on the
- 25 zinc oxide is pH change associated with use of zinc oxide. Zinc oxide containing reactive sites can increase the pH of aqueous products. In some instances the increase can be from an initial pH of 7 to a pH of 8,7. This increase is not only a measure of the presence of reactive groups, but
- 30 is highly undesirable in the formulation.

It is therefore very desirable to produce a zinc oxide, which has the pigment properties but lacks the reactivity found in untreated zinc oxide.

One area in which zinc oxide has been used is in sunscreen products. It protects the skin from sun.

The traditional materials used for protecting the skin from the harmful effect of the sun are the organic

5 sunscreens. These include para amino benzoic acid and other materials, which absorb ultra violet light. Recently, studies have indicated that ultra violet light is a major factor in the ageing of skin. This has resulted in the incorporation of sunscreens in products, which are
10 not aimed specifically for use at the beach, like make up. Additionally, there has been an increased interest in providing higher levels of protection to the skin.

The called SPF system has been developed to evaluate various materials for their effectiveness in protecting
15 the skin from the damaging affects of the sun. The quest for higher and higher SPF values has resulted in the use of greater levels of organic sunscreen. These materials have a tendency to be irritating at high concentrations, and have the affect of increasing the available organic
20 material for bacteria. This result in the need for more preservative to protect the higher level of organic sun screen agent from bacterial degradation. The higher levels of preservative result in higher irritation levels, which can be addressed by incorporation of irritation mitigates,
25 which themselves are degraded by bacteria.

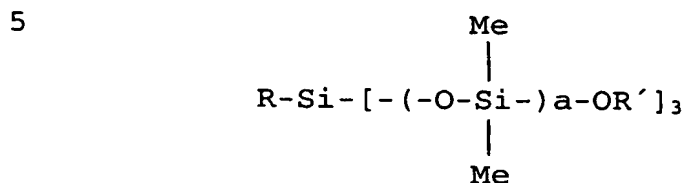
The use of inorganic sunscreen agents like zinc oxide is a good way around the use of organic sunscreens, since they are not attacked by bacteria. However, their use does have some other inherent problems. Specifically, these
30 materials are not easily formulated into stable products, due to the reactivity issues raised above. Zinc oxide tends to agglomerate in many finished formulations, loosing it's effectiveness in the formulation and resulting in unacceptable aesthetic results, most commonly
35 whitening and viscosity changes. Additionally, zinc oxide tends to raise the pH of the formulation to about 8,5,

which is too high for many skin care formulations. These formulations tend to be useful at a pH of 6-7. Zinc oxide has limited usefulness as is due to these problems.

One approach has been to pre-disperse the zinc oxide in an organic oil like Siltech's patented tri-
5 (octyldodecyl) citrate. While the dispersion is fairly stable, the coating is not permanent since there is no reaction between the oil and the zinc oxide. The oil also disrupts the uniformity of the zinc oxide on the skin.
10 Traditionally, dispersing aids have been added to formulations to minimize the disruptive effect upon the film. These include phosphate esters, and lecithin. These too suffer from the labile nature of the surface treatment and dissociation between the particle and the oil. This is
15 especially evident when zinc oxide is exposed to extreme mechanical or thermal stress as in the production of plastics or stick cosmetics.

It is known to overcome the shortfalls of zinc oxide by reacting a specific silicone compound under controlled
20 conditions to produce a stable, surface treated zinc oxide which maintains it's state of dispersions and does not contribute significantly to chemical instability in the formulations.

According to US 5,486,631 it has been found that highly effective system for hydrophobizing zinc oxide makes use of a silicone compound conforming to the following structure:



Me is methyl;

R is alkyl having one to ten carbon atoms;

10 R' is methyl or ethyl;

a is an integer ranging from 4 to 12.

The known process for hydrophobizing zinc oxide and the resultant hydrophobic zinc oxide show the disadvantage that the hydrophobizing agent produces a polymerized cover
15 on the surface of the zinc oxide.

It is one object of the invention to overcome the disadvantage of the known hydrophobic zinc oxide.

The invention provides surface-modified zinc oxides, which
20 are characterized in that they have the following physico-chemical characteristic data:

BET surface area:	18 ± 5 m ² /g
C content:	0.1 to 5.0 wt. %

The surface-modified zinc oxides according to the
25 invention can furthermore have a loss on drying of 0.1 to 0.2% and a loss on ignition of 0.8 to 1.4.

The surface-modified zinc oxide according to the invention preferably has defined molecular groups on the surface.

The invention also provides a process for the preparation of the surface-modified zinc oxides according to the invention, which is characterized in that the zinc oxides, optionally after spraying with water, are sprayed with the surface-modifying agent at room temperature and the mixture is then heat-treated at a temperature of 50 to 400°C over a period of 1 to 6 h.

Alternatively, the surface-modified zinc oxides according to the invention can be prepared by treating the zinc oxides, optionally after spraying with water, with the surface-modifying agent in vapour form and then heat-treating the mixture at a temperature of 50 to 800°C over a period of 0.5 to 6 h.

The heat treatment can be carried out under an inert gas, such as, for example, nitrogen.

The surface modification can be carried out continuously or batchwise in heatable mixers and dryers with spray devices. Suitable devices can be, for example: plough share mixers or plate, fluidized bed or flow-bed dryers.

Any desired zinc oxide can be employed as the hydrophilic zinc oxide. For example, a zinc oxide which is known from WO 92/13517 can be employed. A zinc oxide which is described in the earlier Application according to DE 102 12 680 can preferably be employed.

This zinc oxide is a nanoscale, pyrogenically produced zinc oxide powder having a BET surface area of 10 to 200 m²/g, characterised in that it is in the form of aggregates of anisotropic primary particles and that the aggregates display an average diameter of 50 to 300 nm.

The primary particles are understood to be the smallest particles in high-resolution TEM images, which are obviously unable to be broken down any further. Several primary particles can congregate at their points of contact to form aggregates. These aggregates are either

impossible or very difficult to break down again using dispersing devices. Several aggregates can join together loosely to form agglomerates, whereby this process can be reversed again by suitable dispersion.

- 5 The term anisotropic means that the arrangement of atoms differs along the three spatial axes. Anisotropic primary particles include for example those that are acicular, nodular or platelet-shaped. A cubic or spherical arrangement, for example, would be isotropic.
- 10 Pyrogenic refers to the formation of oxides by flame oxidation of metals or non-metals or compounds thereof in the gas phase in a flame produced by reaction of a fuel gas, preferably hydrogen, and oxygen. Highly disperse, non-porous primary particles are initially formed which,
- 15 as the reaction continues, coalesce to form aggregates, and these can congregate further to form agglomerates.

In a particular embodiment the aggregates can comprise a mixture of nodular primary particles and acicular primary particles, whereby the ratio of nodular to acicular

20 primary particles can be between 99:1 and 1:99.

The nodular primary particles preferably display an average diameter of 10 to 50 nm and the acicular primary particles preferably display a length of 100 nm to 2000 nm and a width of 10 nm to 100 nm.

- 25 The aggregates in the powder can display a largely anisotropic structure, defined by a shape factor $F(\text{circle})$ of below 0.5. The variable $F(\text{circle})$ describes the deviation of an aggregate from a perfect circular shape. In a perfect circular object $F(\text{circle})$ equals 1. The lower
- 30 the value, the further removed the object structure from the perfect circular shape. The parameter is defined according to ASTM 3849-89.

The powder can display at its surface an oxygen concentration as non-desorbable moisture in the form of Zn-OH and/or Zn-OH₂ units of at least 40%. It is determined by XPS analysis (XPS = X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy) of the oxygen signals at 532 to 533 eV and 534 to 535 eV.

The powder can preferably display a transmission of no more than 60% at a wavelength of 310 nm and 360 nm.

In a particular embodiment the bulk density of the powder is 40 to 120 g/l.

- 10 The production of the powder is characterised in that zinc powder is converted into zinc oxide powder in four successive reaction zones, evaporation zone, nucleation zone, oxidation zone and quench zone,
- 15 ♦ whereby in the evaporation zone the zinc powder conveyed there by an inert gas stream is evaporated in a flame of air and/or oxygen and a fuel gas, preferably hydrogen, under the proviso that the reaction parameters are chosen such that oxidation of the zinc does not occur,
 - 20 ♦ and whereby in the nucleation zone, where the hot reaction mixture, consisting of zinc vapour, water vapour as a reaction product of the flame reaction and optionally excess fuel gas, arrives from the evaporation zone, it cools to temperatures below the boiling point of zinc or is cooled by means of an inert gas,
 - 25 ♦ and whereby in the oxidation zone the mixture from the nucleation zone is oxidised with air and/or oxygen,
 - 30 ♦ and whereby in the quench zone the oxidation mixture is cooled to temperatures of below 400°C by addition of cooling gas (for example nitrogen, air, argon, carbon dioxide).

The process can be performed in such a way that in the evaporation zone an excess of fuel gas is used, expressed in lambda values of 0.5 to 0.99, preferably 0.8 to 0.95.

5 In a particular embodiment the process can be performed in such a way that the temperature in the evaporation zone is preferably between 920 °C and 2000°C. In the nucleation zone the temperature can preferably be between 500°C and 900°C, particularly preferably between 700°C and 800°C.

Furthermore the cooling rate

- 10 ♦ in the nucleation zone can preferably be between 100 Kelvin/seconds and 10000 Kelvin/seconds, particularly preferably between 2000 Kelvin/seconds and 3000 Kelvin/seconds and
- 15 ♦ in the quench zone the cooling rate can preferably be between 1000 Kelvin/seconds and 50000 Kelvin/seconds, particularly preferably between 5000 Kelvin/seconds and 15000 Kelvin/seconds.

The residence time of the reaction mixture in the

- 20 ♦ evaporation zone can preferably be between 0.1 seconds and 4 seconds, preferably between 0.5 seconds and 2 seconds,
- ♦ in the nucleation zone between 0.05 seconds and 1.00 seconds, preferably between 0.1 seconds and 0.2 seconds,
- 25 ♦ in the oxidation zone between 5 milliseconds and 200 milliseconds, preferably between 10 milliseconds and 30 milliseconds,
- ♦ and in the quench zone between 0.05 seconds and 1.00 seconds, preferably between 0.1 seconds and 0.2 seconds.

30 The process can also be performed in such a way that air and/or oxygen and the fuel gas can be supplied to one or more points within the evaporation zone.

The zinc oxide powder can be separated from the gas stream by means of a filter, cyclone, washer or other suitable separators.

5 The following compounds can be employed as the surface-modifying agent:

a) Organosilanes of the type $(RO)_3Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $(RO)_3Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$

10 R = alkyl, such as, for example, methyl-, ethyl-, n-propyl-, i-propyl-, butyl-
n = 1 - 20

b) Organosilanes of the type $R'_x(RO)_ySi(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $R'_x(RO)_ySi(C_nH_{2n-1})$

15 R = alkyl, such as, for example, methyl-, ethyl-, n-propyl-, i-propyl-, butyl-

R' = alkyl, such as, for example, methyl-, ethyl-, n-propyl-, i-propyl-, butyl-

R' = cycloalkyl

n = 1 - 20

20 x + y = 3

x = 1, 2

y = 1, 2

c) Halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X_3Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $X_3Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$

25 X = Cl, Br

n = 1 - 20

d) Halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X_2(R')Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $X_2(R')Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$

X = Cl, Br

30 R' = alkyl, such as, for example, methyl-, ethyl-, n-propyl-, i-propyl-, butyl-

R' = cycloalkyl

n = 1 - 20

e) Halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X(R')_2Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $X(R')_2Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$

35 X = Cl, Br

R' = alkyl, such as, for example, methyl-, ethyl-, n-propyl-, i-propyl-, butyl-

R' = cycloalkyl

40 n = 1 - 20

f) Organosilanes of the type $(RO)_3Si(CH_2)_m-R'$

R = alkyl, such as methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-

m = 0,1 - 20

R' = methyl-, aryl (for example $-C_6H_5$, substituted phenyl radicals)

$-C_4F_9$, $-OCF_2-CHF-CF_3$, $-C_6F_{13}$, $-O-CF_2-CHF_2$

$-NH_2$, $-N_3$, $-SCN$, $-CH=CH_2$, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$,

$-N-(CH_2-CH_2-NH_2)_2$

$-OOC(CH_3)C=CH_2$

$-OCH_2-CH(O)CH_2$

$-NH-CO-N-CO-(CH_2)_5$

$-NH-COO-CH_3$, $-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_3$, $-NH-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$

$-S_x-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$

$-SH$

$-NR'R''R'''$ (R' = alkyl, aryl; R'' = H,

alkyl, aryl; R''' = H, alkyl, aryl, benzyl,

C_2H_4NR'''' R'''' where R'''' = H, alkyl and

R'''' = H, alkyl)

g) Organosilanes of the type $(R'')_x(RO)_ySi(CH_2)_m-R'$

R'' = alkyl $x+y = 2$

= cycloalkyl $x = 1,2$

$y = 1,2$

m = 0,1 to 20

R' = methyl-, aryl (for example $-C_6H_5$, substituted phenyl radicals)

$-C_4F_9$, $-OCF_2-CHF-CF_3$, $-C_6F_{13}$, $-O-CF_2-CHF_2$

$-NH_2$, $-N_3$, $-SCN$, $-CH=CH_2$, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$,

$-N-(CH_2-CH_2-NH_2)_2$

$-OOC(CH_3)C=CH_2$

$-OCH_2-CH(O)CH_2$

$-NH-CO-N-CO-(CH_2)_5$

$-NH-COO-CH_3$, $-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_3$, $-NH-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$

$-S_x-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$

$-SH$

$-NR'R''R'''$ (R' = alkyl, aryl; R'' = H,

alkyl, aryl; R''' = H, alkyl, aryl, benzyl,

C_2H_4NR'''' R'''' where R'''' = H, alkyl and

R'''' = H, alkyl)

h) Halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X_3Si(CH_2)_m-R'$

X = Cl, Br

m = 0, 1 - 20

5 R' = methyl-, aryl (for example $-C_6H_5$, substituted phenyl radicals)
 $-C_4F_9$, $-OCF_2-CHF-CF_3$, $-C_6F_{13}$, $-O-CF_2-CHF_2$
 $-NH_2$, $-N_3$, $-SCN$, $-CH=CH_2$,
 $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$
 10 $-N-(CH_2-CH_2-NH_2)_2$
 $-OOC(CH_3)C=CH_2$
 $-OCH_2-CH(O)CH_2$
 $-NH-CO-N-CO-(CH_2)_5$
 $-NH-COO-CH_3$, $-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_3$, $-NH-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$
 15 $-S_x-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$
 $-SH$

i) Halogeno-organosilanes of the type $(R)_XSi(CH_2)_m-R'$

X = Cl, Br

R = alkyl, such as methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-

20 m = 0, 1 - 20

R' = methyl-, aryl (e.g. $-C_6H_5$, substituted phenyl radicals)

$-C_4F_9$, $-OCF_2-CHF-CF_3$, $-C_6F_{13}$, $-O-CF_2-CHF_2$
 $-NH_2$, $-N_3$, $-SCN$, $-CH=CH_2$, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$,
 25 $-N-(CH_2-CH_2-NH_2)_2$
 $-OOC(CH_3)C=CH_2$
 $-OCH_2-CH(O)CH_2$
 $-NH-CO-N-CO-(CH_2)_5$
 $-NH-COO-CH_3$, $-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_3$, $-NH-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$,
 30 wherein R can be methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-,
 butyl-
 $-S_x-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$, wherein R can be methyl-,
 ethyl-, propyl-, butyl-
 $-SH$

j) Halogeno-organosilanes of the type $(R)_2X Si(CH_2)_m-R'$

X = Cl, Br

R = alkyl

m = 0, 1 - 20

5 R' = methyl-, aryl (e.g. $-C_6H_5$, substituted phenyl radicals)
 $-C_4F_9$, $-OCF_2-CHF-CF_3$, $-C_6F_{13}$, $-O-CF_2-CHF_2$
 $-NH_2$, $-N_3$, $-SCN$, $-CH=CH_2$, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$,
 $-N-(CH_2-CH_2-NH_2)_2$
 10 $-OOC(CH_3)C=CH_2$
 $-OCH_2-CH(O)CH_2$
 $-NH-CO-N-CO-(CH_2)_5$
 $-NH-COO-CH_3$, $-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_3$, $-NH-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$
 $-S_x-(CH_2)_3Si(OR)_3$
 15 $-SH$

k) Silazanes of the type $R'_2Si-N-SiR_2R'$



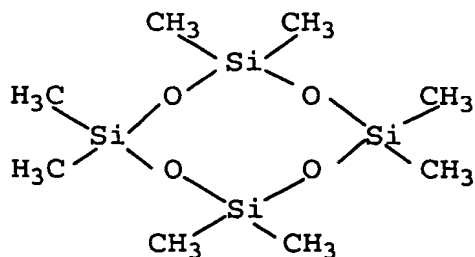
R = alkyl, vinyl, aryl

20 R' = alkyl, vinyl, aryl

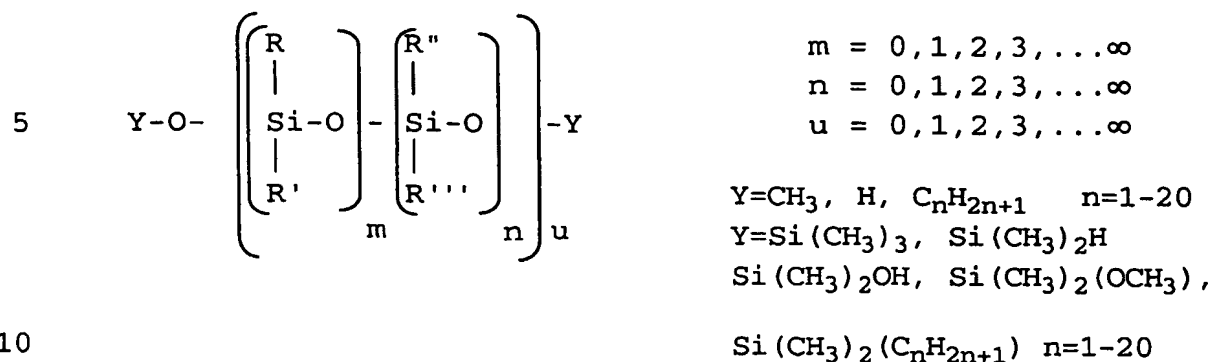
l) Cyclic polysiloxanes of the type D 3, D 4, D 5,
 wherein D 3, D 4 and D 5 are understood as cyclic
 polysiloxanes with 3, 4 or 5 units of the type $-O-$
 $Si(CH_3)_2-$. E.g. octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane = D 4

25

30



m) Polysiloxanes or silicone oils of the type



- R = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl, such as phenyl und substituted phenyl radicals, $(CH_2)_n-NH_2$, H
 R' = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl, such as phenyl- and substituted phenyl radicals, $(CH_2)_n-NH_2$, H
 R'' = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl, such as phenyl- and substituted phenyl radicals, $(CH_2)_n-NH_2$, H
 R''' = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl, such as phenyl und substituted phenyl radicals, $(CH_2)_n-NH_2$, H

25 The surface-modified zinc oxides according to the invention can be used for the preparation of cosmetics, in particular for the preparation of sunscreen compositions.

The surface-modified zinc oxides according to the invention have the following advantages:

30 They show as synergistic effect with cosmetic ingredients when used as sunprotecting agents.

Examples

Analytical methods

The BET surface area is determined according to DIN 66131.

5 The transmission electron micrographs were obtained with a Hitachi transmission electron microscope, model H-75000-2. Approximately 500 to 600 aggregates were analysed by means of the CCD camera in the transmission electron microscope.

10 The variable $F(\text{shape})$ equals the quotient of the minimum to the maximum aggregate diameter. The variable $F(\text{circle})$ is calculated as $F(\text{circle}) = 4\pi \times \text{average surface area} / 2(P)$, where P = circumference of the aggregates.

The variables $F(\text{shape})$ and $F(\text{circle})$ describe the deviation of a particle from a perfect circular shape. $F(\text{shape})$ and $F(\text{circle})$ are 1 for a perfect circular
15 object. The lower the value, the further removed the object structure from the perfect circular shape.

The parameters are defined according to ASTM3849-89.

The surface properties are determined by large-area (1 cm^2) XPS analysis (XPS = X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy),
20 both in the original condition and after 30 minutes' surface erosion by ionic bombardment (5 keV argon ions). Fine structures of the oxygen signals are determined by Gaussian/Lorentzian curve analyses for oxygen.

One-percent aqueous solutions are used for the
25 transmission measurements. Dispersion is performed by means of an ultrasonic instrument from Bandelin Elektronik. The sonication period is one minute. The measurements are taken using a Perkin Elmer Lambda 2 UV/Vis Spectrometer.

30 The bulk density was determined in accordance with DIN-ISO 787/XI.

Examples

Figure 1 shows a flow diagram of the process according to the invention with the process stages and the incoming and outgoing mass flows.

- 5 There is: I = evaporation; II = nucleation; III =
oxidation; IV = quenching; A = zinc oxide powder + inert
gas; B = zinc vapour, water, (fuel gas); C = Zinc
particles, water, (inert gas, fuel gas); D = zinc oxide
particles, water, (inert gas); a = fuel gas, air/O₂ ; b =
10 cooling (inert gas); c = air/O₂; d = cooling gas.

Example 1:

Zinc powder (250 g/h, particle size =5 µm) is conveyed by
means of a nitrogen stream (1.5 m³/h) into an evaporation
15 zone, where a hydrogen/air flame (hydrogen: 4.25 m³/h, air:
8.40 m³/h, lambda = 0.82) is burning. The zinc powder is
evaporated here. The reaction mixture consisting of zinc
vapour, hydrogen, nitrogen and water is then cooled to a
temperature of 850°C by the addition of 1 m³/h nitrogen. 5
20 m³/h oxidation air and 34 m³/h quench air are then added,
whereby the reaction temperature falls to values below
400°C. The zinc oxide powder obtained is separated from
the gas stream by filtration.

25 Example 2

Same as Example 1, whereby the parameters are altered to
the values shown in Table 1.

Example 3 (comparative example)

Same as Example 1, except with an excess of air compared to oxygen in the evaporation zone. The parameters are altered to the values shown in Table 1.

5

Example 4 (comparative example)

Same as Example 1, except with no nucleation zone, the temperature prior to oxidation does not fall below the boiling point of zinc. The parameters are altered to the
10 values shown in Table 1.

The characterisation of the products obtained from these examples is shown in Table 2.

Evaluation of the image analysis reveals the clearest
15 differences between the zinc oxide powders according to the invention and the prior art for the average surface area of the particles, the aggregate sizes and the shape factor $F(\text{circle})$.

XPS analyses were performed of the zinc oxide powders
20 according to the invention from Examples 1 and 2. It was found that the moisture content as non-desorbable oxygen in the form of Zn-OH and Zn-OH₂ units is 55.5 % (Example 1) and 48.3 % (Example 2). The moisture is thus significantly higher for example in the Nanotek Zinc Oxide product from
25 Nanophase Technologies.

Figure 2 shows a transmission electron micrograph of the powder according to the invention. Aggregates of nodular and acicular aggregates can clearly be seen.

Table 1: Process parameters

		Example 1	Example 2	Example 3⁽¹⁾	Example 4⁽¹⁾
Evaporation	Zinc	250	300	300	250
	Nitrogen	1.5	1.5	1.0	2
	Hydrogen	4.3	4.6	5	4.5
	Air	8.4	9.0	22	20.5
	Lambda	0.82	0.84	1.8	1.9
Nucleation	Cooling gas	1	1.5	1	0.5
	Temperature	850	870	1050	960
Oxidation	Oxidation air	5.0	4.0	4	-
Quenching	Quench gas	34.0	30.0	10	-
	Temperature	285	296	424	526

(1) Comparative example

Table 2: Product properties

		Example 1	Example 2	Example 3⁽¹⁾	Example 4⁽¹⁾
BET surface area	m ² /g	36	20	7.5	16
Average surface area	nm ²	5306	15762	61070	3220219
Average aggregate diameter	nm	75	133	186	515
Average primary particle size	nm	17	24	43	79
Shape factor F(shape)		0.61	0.61	0.59	0.62
Shape factor F(circle)		0.37	0.32	0.43	0.65
Bulk density	g/l	80	62	90	100
Transmission	%	50	56	60	66
Morphology		Predominantly nodular aggregates	Aggregates consisting of needles and nodules	Non-aggregated needles and tetrahedra	Predominantly needles, non-aggregated

(1) Comparative example

Surface modification

For the surface modification, the zinc oxides are initially introduced into a mixer and, with intensive mixing, optionally first sprayed with water and then

- 5 sprayed with the surface-modifying agent. When the spraying has ended, after-mixing can be carried out for a further 15 to 30 min, and then heat treatment for 1 to 4 h at 50 to 400°C.

- 10 The water employed can be acidified with an acid, for example hydrochloric acid, down to a pH of 7 to 1. The silanizing agent employed can be dissolved in a solvent, such as, for example, ethanol.

Table 1: Surface modification of the zinc oxide preparation

Example	1	2	3
Oxide	ZnO	ZnO	ZnO
Surface-modifying agent	octyl-trimethoxy-silane	octyl-trimethoxy-silane	polydimethylsiloxane
Parts of surface-modifying agent / 100 parts of oxide	1.5	3	2
Parts of H ₂ O / 100 parts of oxide	0	0.2	0
Temperature [°C]	120	120	350
Temperature time [h]	2	2	2

Table 2: Physico-chemical data of the surface-modified products from table 1

Example	1	2	3
BET surface area [m ² /g]	18	18	17
C content [%]	0.6	0.9	0.6
Loss on drying [%]	0.1	0.1	0.2
Loss on ignition [%]	0.9	1.4	0.8
pH	6.5	6.8	7.3

5

Use examples

The formulations according to the invention which, in the combination of ZnO (w.c. = coating = Trimethoxyoctylsilane), have shown a synergistic effect with either OC = Octocrylene, OMC = Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate, PISA = Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid or BEMT = Bis-Ethylhexyloxy Methoxyphenyl Triazine are summarized in the following.

For statistical reasons it is assumed that the SPF should be greater than or equal to two units higher than the total SPF of the individual formulations if synergism is to be referred to.

The SPF (sun protection factor) measurements are carried out in vitro with an Optometrics SPF 290-S apparatus.

Examples 1-3

The standard recipe for W/O emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the oily phase (Ethylhexyl Stearate and Mineral Oil).

1 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)

2 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with OC

3 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and OC

10 Tab. 3: Build-up of the W/O recipes in examples 1-3 (data in %)

Phase	INCI	1	3	4
A	Cetyl PEG/PPG -10/1	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Dimethicone			
	Ethylhexyl Stearate	12.5	12.5	10.0
	Mineral Oil	12.5	12.5	10.0
	Isostearic Acid	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Microcrystalline Wax	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Octocrylene		5.0	5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	5.0		5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)			
B	Sodium Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aqua	64.45	64.45	64.45
	2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-diol	0.05	0.05	0.05
SPF		2	3	6

Examples 4-7

The standard recipe for O/W emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the aqueous phase (Aqua). Isostearic acid is employed experimentally as a surface modifier and pH stabilizer.

- 4 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)
- 5 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with OC
- 10 6 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and OC
- 7 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.), OC and isostearic acid

Tab. 4: Build-up of the O/W recipes in examples 4-7 (data in %)

Phase	INCI	4	5	6	7
A	Ceteareth-15, Glyceryl Stearate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Glyceryl Stearate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	14.5	9.5	9.5	8.5
	Octocrylene		5.0	5.0	5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	10.0		10.0	10.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)				
	Isostearic Acid				1.0
B	Glycerine	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Aqua	66.5	76.5	66.5	66.5
	Chloroacetamide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C	Xanthan Gum	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
SPF		2	3	8	9

Examples 8-10

The standard recipe for W/O emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the oily phase (Ethylhexyl Stearate and Mineral Oil).

8 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)

9 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with OMC

10 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and OMC

10 Tab. 5: Build-up of the W/O recipes in examples 8-10 (data in %)

Phase	INCI	8	9	10
A	Cetyl PEG/PPG -10/1 Dimethicone	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Ethylhexyl Stearate	12.5	12.5	10.0
	Mineral Oil	12.5	12.5	10.0
	Isostearic Acid	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Microcrystalline Wax	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate		5.0	5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	5.0		5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)			
B	Sodium Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aqua	64.45	64.45	64.45
	2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-diol	0.05	0.05	0.05
SPF		2	7	13

Examples 11-14

The standard recipe for O/W emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the aqueous phase (Aqua). Isostearic acid is employed experimentally as a surface modifier and pH stabilizer.

- 11 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)
- 12 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with OMC
- 10 13 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and OMC
- 14 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.), OMC and isostearic acid

Tab. 6: Build-up of the O/W recipes in examples 11-14
(data in %)

Phase	INCI	11	12	13	14
A	Ceteareth-15, Glyceryl Stearate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Glyceryl Stearate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	14.5	9.5	9.5	8.5
	Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate		5.0	5.0	5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	10.0		10.0	10.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)				
	Isostearic Acid				1.0
B	Glycerine	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Aqua	66.5	76.5	66.5	66.5
	Chloroacetamide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C	Xanthan Gum	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
SPF		2	6	11	16

Examples 15-17

The standard recipe for W/O emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the oily phase (Ethylhexyl Stearate and Mineral Oil).

15 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)

16 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with PISA

17 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and PISA

10 Tab. 7: Build-up of the W/O recipes in examples 15-17 (data in %)

Phase	INCI	15	16	17
A	Cetyl PEG/PPG -10/1 Dimethicone	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Ethylhexyl Stearate	12.5	15.0	12.5
	Mineral Oil	12.5	15.0	12.5
	Isostearic Acid	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Microcrystalline Wax	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	5.0		5.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)			
B	Sodium Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aqua	64.45	49.45	49.45
	2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-diol	0.05	0.05	0.05
	Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid (20% Aqua)		15.0	15.0
SPF		2	5	9

Examples 18-21

The standard recipe for O/W emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the aqueous phase (Aqua). Isostearic acid is employed experimentally as a surface modifier and pH stabilizer.

- 18 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)
- 19 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with PISA
- 10 20 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and PISA
- 21 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.), PISA and isostearic acid

Tab. 8: Build-up of the O/W recipes in examples 18-21
(data in %)

Phase	INCI	18	19	20	21
A	Ceteareth-15, Glyceryl Stearate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Glyceryl Stearate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.5
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	10.0		10.0	10.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)				
	Isostearic Acid				1.0
B	Glycerine	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Aqua	66.5	61.5	51.5	51.5
	Chloroacetamide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid (20% Aqua)		15.0	15.0	15.0
C	Xanthan Gum	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
SPF		2	5	11	15

Examples 22-24

The standard recipe for W/O emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is incorporated into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the oily phase (C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate).

22 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)

23 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with BEMT

24 Standard recipe W/O emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and BEMT

10 Tab. 9: Build-up of the W/O recipes in examples 22-24
(data in %)

Phase	INCI	22	23	24
A	Cetyl PEG/PPG -10/1 Dimethicone	2.5	2.5	2.5
	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	27.00	25.00	22.00
	Isostearic Acid	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Microcrystalline Wax	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine	3.0		3.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)		5.0	5.0
B	Sodium Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aqua	64.45	64.45	64.45
	2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-diol	0.05	0.05	0.05
SPF		2	8	13

Examples 25 to 28

The standard recipe for O/W emulsions is used in these examples. The nanoscale zinc oxide (with coating) is introduced into the oily phase of the system. The additional content of zinc oxide is subtracted from the aqueous phase (Aqua). Isostearic acid is employed experimentally as a surface modifier and pH stabilizer.

- 25 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.)
- 26 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with BEMT
- 10 27 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.) and BEMT
- 28 Standard recipe O/W emulsion with ZnO (w.c.), BEMT and isostearic acid

Tab. 10: Build-up of the O/W recipes in examples 25-28
(data in %)

Phase	INCI	25	26	27	28
A	Ceteareth-15, Glyceryl Stearate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Glyceryl Stearate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate	14.5	12.5	12.5	11.5
	Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine		2.0	2.0	2.0
	Zinc Oxide (w.c.)	10.0		10.0	10.0
	Zinc Oxide (w/o.c.)				
	Isostearic Acid				1.0
B	Glycerine	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Aqua	66.5	76.5	66.5	66.5
	Chloroacetamide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C	Xanthan Gum	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
SPF		2	3	6	8